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RESOURCES FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES



The Commonwealth Museum at Columbia Point
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Booklet compiled by Barbara Robinson, Curator of Education.

*Resource materials shared by Patricia C. Morris, Executive Director,
Boston Women's Heritage Trail, and Eleanor Wachs, former Curator of
Exhibits, Commonwealth Museum.*

*The Commonwealth Museum is dedicated to exhibits and educational
outreach on the people, places and politics of Massachusetts. For
information on tours, workshops, traveling exhibits and publications,
contact the Museum at 617-727-9268.*



The Commonwealth Museum at Columbia Point
A Division of the Secretary of State
Michael J. Connolly, Secretary

July 1990

RESOURCES FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES

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1. WOMEN'S HISTORY TIMELINE:

With Emphasis on Massachusetts

1630 Squa Sachem was among Native leaders remaining in coastal Massachusetts who survived two European-contact plagues and who signed deeds for lands along the Mystic with the new colonists from England.

1636-38 Anne Hutchinson was tried for sedition for her "Antinomian" views which stressed a doctrine of "grace" rather than "works." She was convicted by Governor Winthrop's Court and banished from MA.



Anne Hutchinson, from Scott, Foresman poster in Life and Liberty

1660 Mary Dyer, a follower of Anne Hutchinson, was among Quakers forbidden to worship in MA Colony and banished. She returned in defiance of ruling and was hanged. Her statue stands in front of the State House.

1692 In Salem, Tituba, a West Indian slave, and two other women were accused of being witches and sentenced to death. The witchcraft hysteria lasted a year and 19 people were hanged.

1746 Lucy Terry (Prince) America's first slave poetess, wrote "Bars Fight," an account of the Indian raid on Deerfield, MA.

1755 Catherine Greene born. She later invented the cotton gin with Eli Whitney.

1766 Jenny Slew, an African American, successfully sued her master to win her freedom and was awarded 4 pounds in damages.

1773 Phyllis Wheatley, a slave of the John Wheatley family of Boston, became free at 19. She visited England where her poems were printed and she was royally received. Her first poem was published in Boston when she was 13.

1776 Abigail Adams wrote her husband John at the Continental Congress to "Remember the Ladies" when enacting laws for the newly independent nation. She remained a voice for social conscience through her letters and actions.



Abigail Adams, adapted from Kolb, Portraits of our Mothers

1780 Mercy Otis Warren published *A History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution*, her most famous work. She was also a poet and dramatist and active politically behind the scenes.

1781 Former slave MumBett (Elizabeth Freeman) brought suit against John Ashley of Sheffield for her freedom (*Brom and Bett v. Ashley*) under the new MA Constitution. Court of Common Pleas ruled in her favor. Ashley appealed, but paid damages and accepted her free status when similar ruling was upheld in Superior Court (*Walker v. Jennison*, 1783).



MumBett, adapted from miniature in Sedgwick family collection; Massachusetts Historical Society

1781-83 MA's first woman soldier, Deborah Sampson, served in the 4th MA Regiment in the Revolutionary War, disguised as "Robert Shurtlieff." She received an honorable discharge and later a veteran's pension.

1792 Mary Wollstonecraft, English radical, published *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. Her arguments about women's rights greatly influenced future women leaders in the US.

1818 Emma Willard founded Troy Female Seminary, first college for women (now Emma Willard School) in Troy, NY.

1824 Catherine Beecher founded Hartford Female Seminary in CT.

1829 Lydia Maria Francis Child wrote *The Frugal Household*, a primer on practical home management. Already a successful novelist, she became editor of the first journal for children. When she became an outspoken Abolitionist, literary honors were denied her.

1830-40 Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Lucretia Mott and other women became active in the Abolitionist movement in the North; they were harshly criticized for their public speaking and political activism.

1831-33 Maria Stewart was the first Black woman to lecture against slavery and for women's rights. She spoke in Boston at the African Meeting House.



Chained female slave engraved in 1835 by Patrick Reason. It was usually accompanied by motto, "Am I Not A Woman and a Sister?"

- 1836 Ernestine Rose began a petition drive for a NY state law to give married women control over their own property. Paulina Wright and Elizabeth Cady Stanton later joined this drive. The law finally passed in 1848.
- 1843 Dorothea Dix, humanitarian and reformer, wrote *Memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts*, an indictment of conditions in prisons and insane asylums, which brought investigations in this and other states.
- 1845 Margaret Fuller published *Woman in the 19th Century*, first major US work calling for a "complete life" for women so they can develop minds and talents fully.
- 1845 Mary Eliza Mahoney was born in Roxbury; she became the first African American nurse.
- 1847 Maria Mitchell of Nantucket discovered a comet by telescope. She became the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; Seneca Falls, NY, July 19-20, 1848

- 1848 In Seneca Falls, NY, first women's rights convention approved "Declaration of Sentiments" on inequities, including a list of "injuries and usurpations on the part of men toward women" and a resolution on suffrage.
- 1849 Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls included women's rights issues in her temperance newspaper, *The Lib*, and opened a discussion room for women. She began a campaign against restrictive women's clothing, and a new style of loose-fitting clothing was named after her (the "Bloomer costume").
- 1849 Harriet Tubman escaped to the North from Maryland; during the next 20 years she led over 300 slaves to freedom along the "Underground Railroad."



*Harriet Tubman poster from
Scott, Foresman, Life and Liberty*

- 1850 First National Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, MA, with ex-slave Sojourner Truth among its leaders.
- 1852 Elizabeth Blackwell became the first American woman doctor. A pioneer in medical reforms along with her sister Emily, also a doctor, she founded the NY Infirmary for Women and Children.
- 1857 Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

- 1860 National Woman's Suffrage Association formed by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, to promote a constitutional amendment for women's right to vote.
- 1862-65 During the Civil War, Clara Barton ministered to the wounded and gathered supplies for hospitals, earning her the title of "Angel of the Battlefield." In post-war times she searched for missing soldiers and founded the American Red Cross, which she headed for 23 years.
- 1865 Women's petition to Congress for 14th Amendment aimed at guaranteeing voting rights for women as well as former slaves was unsuccessful.
- 1866 Post-Civil War drive for suffrage began with formation of Equal Right Association by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Frederick Douglass to work for civil rights of freed Blacks and all women.
- 1868 *The Revolution*, newspaper of Anthony and Stanton, promoted equal rights/suffrage. First women's suffrage amendment introduced in Congress.

- 1868-69 Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* was published in two volumes, the most popular of Concord author's many writings.



Louisa May Alcott from Women in History, Good Apple Activity Book, Grades 4-8

- 1869 Susan B. Anthony became president of National Woman's Suffrage Association.
- 1869 Equal Rights Association split over issue of Black male voting rights in 15th Amendment.
- 1869 Territory of Wyoming admitted as first full suffrage state. Utah followed in 1870.
- 1875 Mary Baker Eddy published *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, which established basic doctrine for Christian Science Church in Boston.
- 1872 Susan B. Anthony cited in violation of New York state law; convicted, she refused to pay fine.



Suffrage leader Susan B. Anthony, adapted from National Women's History Project materials

1875 In a case involving a Missouri woman, US Supreme Court ruled states had the right to limit suffrage to males.

1880 Emma Lazarus, spokesperson for the Jewish community, wrote stirring tribute to Statue of Liberty and open immigration.

1883 Painter Mary Cassatt from Philadelphia, noted as part of the European Impressionist school, became known in US. Her famous portrait of Mrs. Riddle, "Lady at a Tea Table," helped established her reputation as an independent artist.

1889 Jane Addams founded Hull House in Chicago, first settlement house, and pioneered in progressive movement to improve community social conditions.



Jane Addams from Women in History, Good Apple Activity Book, Grades 4-8

1890 The National American Woman's Suffrage Association was formed (merging the "National and "American" associations), under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

1904 Mary McLeod Bethune opened her first school in Florida, which grew to become the Bethune-Cookman College. She later founded a hospital and the National Council of Negro Women, in addition to writing and consulting on minority affairs.

1908 Harriet Stanton Betch (E.C. Stanton daughter) organized Women's Political Union to broaden organizational base and increase political clout.

1915 Carrie Chapman Catt became president of National American Woman's Suffrage Association and developed strong national suffrage strategy.

1920 19th Amendment for women's suffrage ratified.

1915 campaign for referendum on women's suffrage in NJ, from Social Education, March 1987.



1921 Campaign for Equal Rights Amendment began.

- 1931 Jane Addams received the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in women's groups on behalf of international peace and freedom.
- 1924 Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin died after a long, active life as civil rights and suffrage leader and founder of the Boston branch of the NAACP.
- 1932 Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean.

*Amelia Earhart, from Women
in History, Good Apple
Activity Book, Grades 4-8*



- 1933-45 Frances Perkins was Secretary of Labor under Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.
- 1960 In *Silent Spring*, the courageous voice of Rachel Carson warned of the dangers of pesticides and environmental degradation. She wrote many books on marine life and ecology.
- 1964 Patsy Mink began the first of six terms in the US House of Representatives as a Hawaiian of Japanese-American heritage, where she exerted influence for multi-cultural and women's rights.
- 1980 Maria Martinez died after a long life as a Pueblo potter who carried on traditions of her ancestors and taught others her craft. Her unusual technique and artistic skills brought worldwide recognition.
- 1981 Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman appointed to the US Supreme Court.
- 1983 Barbara McClintock, geneticist, received the Nobel Prize for Medicine/Physiology for plant gene research discoveries.
- 1985 Sally Ride was the first woman astronaut in outer space.

*Sally Ride, from Women
in History, Good Apple
Activity Book, Grades 4-8*



2. RESOURCES FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES: Bibliography

General:

- Addis, Patricia K. *Through a Woman's I. An Annotated Bibliography of American Women's Autobiographical Writings, 1946-1976*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1983
- Beard, Mary, *America Through Women's Eyes*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969.
- Berkin, Carol, and Mary Beth Norton, *Women of America: A History*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1979.
- Cott, Nancy F., *Root of Bitterness: Documents of the Social History of American Women*. New York: E.P. Dutton & So., Inc., 1972.
- James, Edward T. Ed., *Notable American Women 1607-1950*. 3 Vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.
- Kerber, Linda K. and Jane DeHart Mathews, *Women's America*. New York: Oxford Un. Press, 1982.
- Partnow, Elaine ed., *The Quotable Women 1800-1981*. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1977.
- Sicherman, Barbara and Carol Hurd Green, ed., *Notable American Women, the Modern Period*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1980.
- Spender, Dale, ed., *Feminist Theorists. Three Centuries of Key Women Thinkers*. NY: Pantheon Books, 1983.
- Wollstonecraft, Mary, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. Ed. Carol H. Poston. New York: W.W.Norton & Co., 1975.

Colony to Revolution:

- DePauw, Linda G., *Founding Mothers: Women of America in the Revolutionary Era*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1975.
- Kerber, Linda, *Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980.
- Laska, Vera O., *Remember the Ladies:" Outstanding Women of the American Revolution*. (Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren and Deborah Sampson Gannett.) MA Bicentennial Commission, 1976.
- Norton, Mary Beth, *Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1750-1800*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1980.

Richards, Laura, *Abrigail Adams and Her Times*. Ann Arbor: Plutarch Press, 1971.

Witley, Lynne, *Dearest Friend: A Life of Abrigail Adams*. New York: Macmillan Pub. Co., 1981.

A New Nation.

Cott, Nancy F., *The Bonds of Womanhood: Woman's Sphere in New England, 1780 1835*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977.

Wood, Gordon S., *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1969.

Nineteenth Century Reform: Abolition, Temperance and Suffrage

Brin, Ruth F., *Social Reform*. (Contributions of Women Series), Minneapolis: Dillon Press Inc., 1977.

Conway, Jill K. et al, *The Female Experience in 18th and 19th Century America*. Princeton: Princeton Un. Press, 1985.

Eisenbert, Bonnie, *Woman's Suffrage Movement 1848-1920*. National Women's History Project, Santa Rosa, California.

Sterling, Dorothy, *We are Your Sisters: Black Women in the 19th Century*.

Labor and Industrial America

Bird, Caroline, *Enterprising Women..* NY: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1976.

Foner, Philip S., *Women and the American Labor Movement..* New York: Free Press, 1979.

Wertheimer, Barbara Mayer, *We Were There*. The Story of Working Women in America. New York: Pantheon Books, 1977.

Twentieth Century:

Whitney, Sharon, *The Equal Rights Amendment*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.

Morantz-Sanchez, Regina Markell, *Sympathy and Science*. New York: Oxford Un. Press, 1985.

Literature and Arts:

Faust, Langdon Lynne ed., *American Women Writers. A Critical Reference Guide from Colonial Times to the Present*. 2 Vols. NY: Frederick Ungar Pub. Co., 1979.

Shulman, L.M. ed., *A Woman's Place*. An Anthology of Short Stories. NY: Macmillan Pub. Co., Inc., 1974.

Oral History and Family Folklore:

Cutting-Baker, Amy Kotkin and Margaret Yocom, *Family Folklore: Interviewing Guide and Questionnaire*. Smithsonian Institution. New York: Simon & Shuster, 1978.

Hoffman, Leonore and Margo Culley, *Women's Personal Narratives: Essays in Criticism and Pedagogy*. New York: Modern Language Association Press, 1985.

Kolb, Frances A., *Portraits of Our Mothers*. Andover: The Network, 1983.

Kornbluth, Joyce L., and M. Brady Mikusto, eds. *Working Womenroots: An Oral History Primer*. Detroit: Un. of Michigan-Wayne State University, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Program on Women and Work, 1979.

Lerner, Gerda, *The Female Experience: An American Documentary*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977.

Papers from Old Sturbridge Village, Teaching Family History. Col. VI, No. 1, Spring 1981, Old Sturbridge Village, MA.

Gender Issues:

Culley, Margo and Catherine Portuges, eds., *Genedered Subjects, The Dynamics of Feminist Teaching*. London: Routledge and Legan Paul, 1985.

Kolb, Frances, *Strategies for Equality: Multicultural Women's Studies*, Rutgers Un. Training Institute for Sex Desegregation, 1979.

Simms, Richard L. and Gloria Contreras. *Racism and Sexism: Responding to the Challenge*. Washington: National Council for the Social Studies, 1980.

Biographies

There are so many excellent biographies of women for students and adults that no list will be attempted. Look for listings in school and local libraries and check the catalog of the National Women's History Project (see Resources: Teaching Materials)



Public Law 101-6 Designating the Month of March as

"Women's History Month"

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways;

Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home;

Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation;

Whereas American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in our Nation;

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement;

Whereas American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued, in the literature, teaching and study of American history:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that March 1989 and March 1990 are both designated as "Women's History Month." The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation for each of these months calling upon the people of the United States to observe those months with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*For more information, contact the National Women's History Project,
7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492 (707) 838-6000.*

What is

"Women's History"?

Women's history provides a whole new way of looking at the events and individuals who have made this country what it is today. The multicultural study of women's lives brings to the fore many new themes in American life, stories to which all girls and boys, women and men can relate.

History, as it has been traditionally taught, has focused on political, military, and economic leaders and events. This approach has virtually excluded women, people of color, and the mass of America's ordinary citizens. To the children of those ignored groups, history has come to be seen as remote and lifeless, a tale having little bearing on their own lives. By expanding the focus of "history" to include the stories of women's lives, whether they reflect everyday life experiences or the roles women have played in the major events of our nation's past, our students can gain a deeper understanding and appreciation of American history.

This year's theme, "Courageous Voices Echoing in our Lives," recalls the words and deeds of previous generations of women, and the way their beliefs and ideals are reflected in our lives, today. It also recalls the lives of women in our own families who have sustained and passed on the cultural heritage that makes us the unique individuals we are. It is in the words and deeds of such women that inspiration for our own lives can be found.

"Courageous Voices Echoing in Our Lives"

3. RESOURCES FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES: Teacher Materials

Boston Women's Heritage Trail, Boston Public Schools, Humphrey Center, 75 New Dudley Street, Boston, MA 02119, 617-726-6200, x8591. Find out about the Boston heritage trail model in Section 4. For curriculum materials on trail-related school activities and other information, contact the office above.



Cobblestone Magazine, Peterboro, NH, for elementary students. Several issues include women, e.g. Harriet Tubman in February 1981, Helen Keller in May 1983, Mary McLeod Bethune in 1985.

The Eclectic Company, Inc., 261 E. Fifth St., Suite 318-19, St. Paul, MN 55101, 612-227-7401. Educational materials.

Education Development Center, Inc., WEEA, 55 Chapel Street, Suite 252, Newton, MA 02160, 617-969-7100. Gender-fair materials for multicultural education and bilingual education from the Women's Educational Equity Act Publishing Center.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Boulder, CO. Do a computer search for documents on sex equity, gender balancing through your school or public library. Documents sought may be ordered from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, 3900 Wheeler Ave., Alexandria, VA 22304, 800-227-3742.

Feminist Teacher, 442 Ballantine, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Quarterly periodical for educators.

Folksong in the Classroom, c/o John Scott, 229 Suffolk, Holyoke, MA 01040. Send for Autumn 1983 issue of this teacher newsletter on "Women's Songs."

Helaine Victoria Press, Inc. 411 East 4th Street, Bloomington, IN 47401, for biographical postal cards.

Kulkin, Mary-Ellen, *Her Way: A Guide to Biographies of Women for Young People*. American Library Association, for grades 4-8.

MA Department of Education, 1385 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA 02169, curriculum materials developed by Chapter 622 team, including a "Secondary School Curriculum Guide for Women's History" and additional units and resources on implementing 622 to provide equal opportunity in the classroom.

National Education Association, Human and Civil Rights, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20035. Send for "Celebrate People: A Manual to Help State and Local Education Associations Observe National Women's History Week."



National Women's Hall of Fame, P.O. Box 335, Seneca Falls, NY 13148. Recently inducted women include, Lucretia Mott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Stone, Belva Lockwood, Mother Jones, Bessie Smith, Barbara McClintock. Biographical information on inductees, study questions, and glossary.

National Women's History Project, P.O. Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402, 707-526-5974; resource services on multi-cultural study of women's lives and roles throughout history, including books, curriculum units, games, posters, records, videos and other a/v materials, workshops. Send for Catalog, \$1.



New England Center for Equity Assistance, The Network, Inc., 290 S. Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, 617-470-1080. One of 10 US Dept. of Education, Title IV, funded desegregation assistance centers, including sex equity programs, publications and technical assistance. See also curriculum on women and family, *Portraits of Our Mothers*, by Frances A. Kolb, 1983.

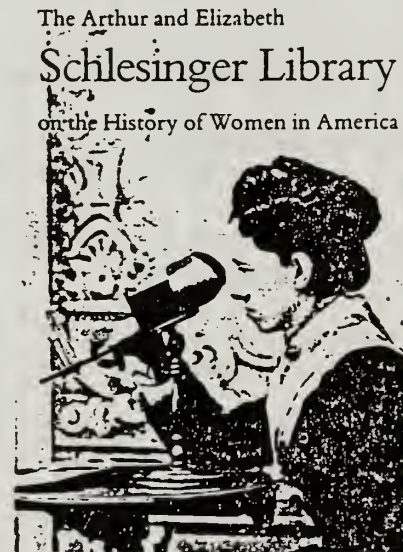
Old Sturbridge Village, Education Department, Sturbridge, MA 01566, 508-347-3362. Resource packet on "Anti-slavery and Woman's Rights," teacher workshops, and living history materials on women's roles.



Organization for Equal Education & the Sexes, Inc., Dept. 85, 483 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215, 718-788-3478. "Aids for Ending Sexism in School," including TABS posters.

Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, 617-495-8647; research library on history of women in America, including books, manuscripts, periodicals, photographs and oral history collections; programs, tours and research sponsorship.

This is the most outstanding women's history library in the state, but many colleges and universities with women's study programs also have fine resources. Check out those nearest you.



Storytellers for the Classroom: Many MA women storytellers present programs on women, including Judith Black, Jessie Piaia, Sharon Kennedy and Marcia Perlmutter. Consult directory prepared by LANES (League for Advancement of New England Storytelling), 617-396-5363.

Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 3306 Ross Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008, 202-966-7783. Annual directory of all forms of women's media.

4. RESOURCES FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES: The Boston Women's Heritage Trail

In 1989 the Boston Public Schools received a federal grant to establish the Boston Women's Heritage Trail. The grant was for teachers and students in grades 4-8 to research the contributions of women of all races and classes throughout Boston's history during the school year 1989-90.

The grant covered these specific objectives:

1. Identify women for inclusion in Boston Women's Heritage Trail by using the rich sources of local archives and libraries.
2. Evolve a curriculum for a Women's History which reflects the many contributions of women in politics, the arts and sciences, and the peace and labor movements, to mention a few.
3. Identify and provide instructional materials and activities in support of teaching/learning about Women's History in Boston.
4. Teach students about women's contributions to Boston.
5. Identify sites or "stops" on the Heritage Trail.
6. Produce the Boston Women's Heritage Trail Guide Book and map.
7. Open the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, May 19, 1990.
8. Build a constituency to maintain, support and expand the Boston Women's Heritage Trail in succeeding years.



Work on the project was spearheaded by Director, Patricia C. Morris. Participating schools and teachers were selected and regular meetings and workshops have been held. Teachers and students in the project sought participation by others in historical research, multicultural primary documents, feminist theory, journal writing, oral history, multidisciplinary curricula, media presentations, community participation, and more! Collaboration with many other groups, including the Commonwealth Museum, has enabled the project to reach out beyond the Boston school system, encouraging broad community support and helping others who might want to copy some or all of the model.

To date, the original women inductees have been selected and the trail has been opened. The curriculum is in the process of preparation, and funds are being sought for the school year 1990-91. There is still much to do to follow-through on the objectives above. The following pages tell more about project planning, selection of Trail women and brief biographies. For further information, contact the project directly at 617-726-6200, x8591



BOSTON WOMEN'S HERITAGE TRAIL NOMINATION LIST

1600'S

1. Anne Bradstreet
2. Mary Dyer
3. Anne Hutchinson
4. Squaw Sachem

1700'S

5. Abigail Adams
6. Mother Goose
7. Sarah & Angelina Grimke
8. Sarah Josepha Hale
9. Jane Franklin Mecom
10. Elizabeth Peck Perkins
11. Rachel Walker Revere
12. Susanna Rowson
13. Hepzibah Clark Swan
14. Mercy Otis Warren
15. Phillis Wheatley

1800'S

16. Louisa May Alcott
17. Fannie Fern Andrews
18. Sarah Baker
19. Emily Greene Balch
20. Maria Baldwin
21. Jennie Loitman Barron
22. Katherine Lee Bates
23. Amy Beach
24. Louise Bogan
25. Elizabeth Burschenal
26. Ida Cannon
27. Melnea Cass
28. Maria Weston Chapman
29. Edna Dow Cheney
30. Lydia Maria Child
31. Chew Shee Chin
32. Dr. Harriet Clisby
33. Ethel Cohen

34. Jennie Collins
35. Katherine Conway
36. Ellen Craft
37. Lucretia Crocker
38. Teresa O'Leary Crowley
39. Charlotte Saunders Cushman
40. Susan Dimock
41. Dorothea Dix
42. Mother Mary Domitilla
43. Julia Duff
44. Amelia Earhart
45. Mary Baker Eddy
46. Martha Eliot
47. Elizabeth Glendower Evans
48. Fannie Farmer
49. Annie Adams Fields
50. Gertrude Fisk
51. Mary Parker Follett
52. Margaret Fuller
53. Isabella Stewart Gardner
54. Louise Imogene Guiney
55. Lucretia Hale
56. Minna Hall
57. Alice Hamilton
58. Mary Donovan Hapgood
59. Rose Hawthorne
60. Sophia Peabody Hawthorne
61. Harriet Hayden
62. Mary Porter Tileston Hemenway
63. Beulah Hester
64. Pauline Hopkins
65. Harriet Goodhue Hosmer
66. Julia Ward Howe
67. Alice James
68. Mary Morton Kchew
69. Susette LaFlesche
70. Margaret Laug
71. Rebecca Lee

72. Rosa Marie Levis
73. Mary Edmonia Lewis
74. Amy Lowell
75. Florence Luscomb
76. Anne Sullivan Macy
77. Helen Madelyn
78. Mary Eliza Mahoney
79. Mary Peabody Mann
80. Mary Ellen McCormack
81. Lucia Ames Mead
82. Bertha Mahoney Miller
83. Rose Standish Nichols
84. Rose Norwood
85. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan
86. Julia O'Connor Parker
87. Susan Paul
88. Elizabeth Peabody
89. Frances Perkins
90. Lilla Cabot Perry
91. Ellen Swallow Richards
92. Linda Richards
93. Mother Mary Joseph Rogers
94. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin
95. Margaret Sanger
96. Vida Scudder
97. Lucy Ellen Sewall
98. Anna Howard Shaw
99. Pauline Agassiz Shaw
100. Sister Ann Alexis Shorb
101. Harriet and Elizabeth Smith
102. Maida Solomon
103. Maria Stewart
104. Lucy Stone
105. Helen Osborne Storrow
106. Mary Gordon Thompson
107. Mary Vincent
108. Lucy Wheelock
109. Eva White

110. Anne Whitney
111. Harriet Wilson
112. Marie Zakreowska

1900'S

113. Catherine Forbes Clark
114. Clara Dickson
115. Louise Kennedy
116. Corita Kent
117. Mary Matthews
118. Mary Meehan
119. Muriel Snowden
120. Frances Stearn
121. Frances Sweeney
122. Myrna Vasquez

GROUPS

123. Artisto Club
124. Boston Female Asylum
125. Boston School Committee
126. Chinese Garment Worker
127. Chinese Women's Association
128. Daughters of Charity
129. Denison House
130. Dimock Health Center
131. Franciscan Sisters
132. League of Women for Community Service
133. Lebanese-Syrian Aid
134. Quincy Sisters
135. Rosie the Riveter
136. Sisters of St. Joseph
137. Telephone Operators
138. Women's Christian Temperance Union
139. Women's Service League
140. YWCA

These two sample ballots were received in 1989-90. Nominations are still being received. Feel free to contribute a nomination or information on nominees to the project office.

Women's Heritage Trail
Boston Public Schools

Nomination Ballot

Boston Women's Heritage Trail



Nomination: Margaret Fuller Dates: 1810-1850

Field of Contribution: Writer, lecturer, Transcendentalist

Connection to Boston: Wrote and lectured in Boston, born Cambridgeport, MA

Her Story - why she is a role model:

Margaret Fuller was an associate of the Brook Farm Utopians, as well as the philosophers and the writers of the pre-Civil War Transcendental Movement. She was very outspoken about women's rights, and travelled in order to spread her philosophies. She edited The Dial in Boston and The Tribune in NY in the 1840's. Her writings and philosophies could be read and discussed, i.e. feminism.

Your Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State: _____
Telephone: _____

Feel free to reproduce this ballot & pass it along - Complete name & address once only

Women's Heritage Trail
Boston Public Schools

Nomination Ballot

Boston Women's Heritage Trail



Nomination: Phillis Wheatley Dates: 1754-1794

Field of Contribution: Literature

Connection to Boston: Boston poet

Her Story - why she is a role model:

Phillis Wheatley, born in Africa, was enslaved and brought to Boston when she was seven years old. During colonial times she was accused and put on trial because it was not believed that she was the true author of the texts written under her name.

People of color still suffer the disbelief and low expectation of those in power. Phillis Wheatley is a role model as a writer, and as a person who lived and created against formidable odds.

(Could we get a transcript of the trial and make a play of it?)

Your Name: _____
Address: _____
City, State: _____
Telephone: _____

- Feel free to reproduce this ballot & pass it along - Complete name & address once only

These two biographical sketches of women nominated for the Heritage Trail are part of an exhibit produced by Alex Pappas of the Eliot School, along the Freedom Trail. The exhibit has been shown at Boston City Hall and other locations, including the Commonwealth Museum.



Lucy Stone
1818-1893

Feminist, abolitionist and suffragist. Even as a child, she resented the inferior role women had been assigned. When she read in the Bible that men should rule women, she suspected inaccuracy in the translation and resolved to go to college to study Greek and Hebrew.

She became the first woman to receive a college degree, and the first American woman to retain her maiden name after marriage.

In 1850, she led the first national women's rights convention. In 1872, she and her husband founded the *Woman's Journal*. She was also the first American woman to be cremated.

Anne Sullivan
1866-1936

Nearly blind from a childhood fever, she was abandoned and sent to a state almshouse. There, she persuaded the authorities to send her to the Perkins School for the Blind in Boston, now in Watertown, Massachusetts.

The following year, she became Helen Keller's teacher.

Using a variety of techniques, she taught the blind and deaf through touch. She accompanied Helen Keller during her years at Radcliffe College, spelling the lectures into her hands.

For forty-nine years, the two were inseparable companions. Anne Sullivan's role in educating Helen Keller cannot be underestimated.



BOSTON WOMEN'S HERITAGE TRAIL

THE PROCLAIM - HER

Developing an historical walking tour to honor women throughout Boston's history

Volume 1, Issue 4

April 27, 1990

THE LATEST CHAPTER IN HER-STORY

The Old South Meeting House once again was the site of history in the making. On March 27, students, teachers, Boston leaders, supportive men and women, relatives, descendants, and friends of the first honorees gathered to witness the announcement of the first of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail's honorees.

Mary Hemenway and Julia Ward Howe, two of the women of Boston who saved the Old South Meeting House in 1876 from demolition, would have been proud of the 1990 students who gathered to cheer and support the women of Boston. From their outbursts of applause when they heard each name read, it was easy to ascertain that they knew this woman, they had researched her, they had voted for her., they knew her contributions to Boston. The students, of course, have been studying and researching history and her-story to come up with the real story since the beginning of this school year. This year's honorees, in alphabetical order, are:

Jennie Loitman Barron (1891-1969) was the first woman in the Commonwealth to become a full-time judge and was known for her emphasis on the rehabilitation of offenders.

Amy Beach (1867-1944) was a prominent composer and the first woman to write a symphony, preparing the way for other women composers and musicians.

Melnea Cass (1896-1978) supported women's suffrage, worked as a leader in the African-American community to improve schools, housing, elderly affairs, and day care, and was one of the first members of ABCD.

Chew Shee Chin (1899-1985), one of the first Chinese women garment workers in Boston, was a leader in the Chinese community and a founder of the New England Chinese Women's Association.

Ellen Craft (1826-1897), a fugitive slave who planned her daring escape by impersonating an elderly infirm white man, worked to abolish slavery, and fled Boston because of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887), teacher and author, worked to improve conditions for the mentally ill and influenced 32 state legislatures to appropriate money for mental hospitals and more humane prisons.

Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), teacher and healer, believing that causes and cures of disease were mental and religious as well as physical, created a world-wide religion and institutions such as the Christian Science Monitor.

Isabella Stewart Gardner (1840-1924), exuberant about art, music, sports, and flowers, built her museum home to house her personal collection of art treasures which are still enjoyed by the public.

Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910), author of The Battle Hymn of the Republic, and a leader of the American Women's Suffrage Association, initiated Mother's Day as a peace celebration.

Clementina Poto Langone (1898-1964) organized ways to get food and clothing to the poor during the Depression, helped Italian immigrants become citizens, and served on the State Immigration and Education Commission for twenty years.

Anne Sullivan Macy (1866-1936), graduate of the Perkins School for the Blind, opened the world to Helen Keller with such versatility, sensitivity, and care that Helen Keller became a Radcliffe College scholar, world renowned lecturer, and author.

Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926) trained as a nurse under Dr. Zakrewska, paving the way for other African-Americans in the nursing profession, was one of the first women to register to vote in Boston after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Julia O'Connor Parker (1890-1972), union organizer, led the New England Telephone Workers in their fight for minimum wage for women, demanded shorter hours and better wages for all workers, as well as international working conditions.

Mother Mary Joseph Rogers (1882-1955) founded the Maryknoll Sisters, designed

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BWHT Honorees (continued from page 1)

courses on nutrition and etiquette for Maryknoll clergy working in China, and emphasized professional preparation for the sisters in all developing countries.

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin (1842-1924) worked for African-American rights, welfare, and suffrage, promoted education and culture in her community, and founded the Boston branch of the NAACP and the League of Women for Community Service.

Muriel Snowden (1916-1988), co-founded of Freedom House, was a driving force for interracial understanding and cooperation throughout Boston; the Muriel S. Snowden International High School remembers this woman who worked to improve the quality of education available to Bostonians.

Marla Stewart (1803-1879), the first African-American woman to speak in public when women and African-American speakers were unknown, 30 years before the Civil War, had her speeches printed in the abolitionist paper, the *Liberator*. Lucy Stone (1818-1893), the first Massachusetts woman with a college degree, lectured on the abolition of slavery and women's rights, was the founder of the *Women's Journal*, a weekly newspaper which she edited for 20 years.

Myrna Vasquez (-1975), organizer and appreciator of the arts and culture, worked to unite poor and working women in her Latino community. A Boston shelter for battered women bears her name.

Phyllis Wheatley (c.1753-1784), first African-American woman poet in America, was an accomplished Latin scholar, albeit a slave since she was seven years old. In 16 months, she spoke and read the English language with great accomplishment.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Theodore Z. Penn

Director

The Commonwealth Museum at Columbia Point

August 15, 1990

Dear Teacher,

The Commonwealth Museum is happy to provide background materials and resource suggestions to help you include more about women in your classroom studies.

This is a beginning list of resources. As you add information on women's roles and achievements to your ongoing studies or develop new units to supplement them, you will undoubtedly find additional timeline dates or helpful reference materials which should be added to our list. Please send them along.

The inclusion of women into "his" story has been making slow progress, and groups like the Boston Women's Heritage Trail are to be commended for providing useful models to encourage long overdue change. This booklet reproduces part of a small display the Commonwealth Museum exhibited about the Heritage Trail project, its selection of women for recognition, and examples of student work highlighting particular women.

There are several calendar dates when a celebration of "Women's History" is encouraged. Women's History Week is often recognized in early March and many states celebrate Women's History Month throughout March. The birth date of Susan B. Anthony, women's suffrage leader coincides with Abraham Lincoln's birthday in February when discussions of extending the vote to Blacks and women are often planned. Hopefully in the future we will not need separate months for Women's History, Black History or any other minority, but American "People History" will include all segments of the population, including women, children and minorities. Then the celebrations can go on all year!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Theodore Z. Penn".

Theodore Z. Penn
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Robinson".

Barbara Robinson
Curator of Education



COMMON- WEALTH MUSEUM

*CELEBRATING THE
PEOPLE, PLACES & POLITICS
OF MASSACHUSETTS*

The Commonwealth Museum at Columbia Point
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

